

The Newport Mercury

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in 1858, and is now in its one hundred and fortieth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and with less than a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto, and is published every day except on Sundays, and is sold at the rate of five cents per copy in advance. Single copies are sold at the rate of ten cents. The paper is published at the office of the publisher, 182 Thames Street, Newport, R. I.

Local Matters.

PORTSMOUTH AND MIDDLETOWN ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

A meeting of the directors of the Portsmouth and Middletown Electric Railroad Co. was held at the office of Col. W. P. Sheffield, Jr., in Newport on Wednesday, at which time it was voted to make the temporary organization, which was effected some weeks ago the permanent organization with the same officers as heretofore announced. Plans were laid for carrying on the work of construction as rapidly as possible.

Land has already been bought for the power station and car house. The power station will be located at the John Brown wharf in Portsmouth, which has been bought together with about two and a quarter acres of land. This wharf is nearly new, has twelve feet of water at low water and is only about 1000 feet from the track at New-town. For the car house location some two acres of land have been bought on the Levi Tallman lot on the main road about half a mile north of the Portsmouth P. O. The power house will be built of brick and work will commence on it at once.

The ties and rails have been bought for the road and a vessel load of ties will be landed at the Brownell wharf in a few days. The rails are 60 lb. rails and 60 feet in length and are what is known as the T rail. They are the same size and style as the new rail laid down by the Newport street railway on Broadway. These rails are to be landed at the Portsmouth railroad station. They are expected soon. The contract for distributing these rails along the line of the road has been let to Tannan parties who have engaged board in Portsmouth for 8 men and 10 horses. The carting of the ties and the other light hauling will be done by local parties.

In laying the rails sufficient turnouts will be put in to allow of running trains every fifteen minutes if the business should justify it. The company proposes to put on fifteen cars to start with and run trains every half hour.

It is expected that the terminus of the road in Newport will be at the foot of the Parade opposite the city hall. The rails of the Newport Street Railroad Company will be used within the limits of the city and any extension of tracks to the Parade will be done by the Newport Company.

It is proposed by the new company to arrange the rate of fare at five cents for each town and city on the line. That is, parties can travel anywhere on the line in either the towns of Middletown, Portsmouth or Tiverton for five cents. The fare from Newport to Fall River will be twenty five cents which will include the travel over street lines in either of these cities.

Removal to Pier 19 North River.

Pending the improvements now being made at Pier 18 which contemplate the re-construction of that pier and the widening of West street, the Passenger Steamer of the Fall River Line, will commence January 31, arrive at and depart from Pier 19 North River, foot of Warren street, N. Y.

Great Sachem Benj. H. Maynard and the board of great chiefs of the Great Council of Rhode Island will make their annual official visitation to Woonat Shasnet Tribe of Red Men Wednesday evening. On the same evening Deputy Great Sachem Charles O. Phillips will visit the Tribe to raise up the newly elected and appointed chiefs.

U. S. S. Vicksburg, a sister vessel to the gunboat Newport, arrived in the harbor on Thursday anchoring off the Training Station. She will take a draft of seventy-five boys for a cruise after remaining here about a week.

There was a slight improvement in the condition of Mr. George H. Pond on Friday.

THE NEW CITY COUNCIL

Met and Organized—Mayor Boyle's Inaugural Address—Radical Changes in City Offices.

Shortly before twelve o'clock on Monday, the City Council was called to order, each branch in its respective chamber. In the board of aldermen all the members were present and after the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved the meeting was adjourned. In the common council there was one absentee, Councilman Friend, and the board was obliged to proceed to business without waiting for him. Mayor Boyle was sworn in by City Clerk Stevens and in turn administered the oath to the aldermen and councilmen. The two boards in joint convention then proceeded to ballot for city clerk for which office there were two candidates, William G. Stevens and Charles B. Marsh, the former being elected by a vote of 10 to 9.

After prayer by Rev. G. W. Cutler the Mayor Boyle delivered the following address:

Gentlemen of the City Council: Our fellow citizens have chosen us to conduct the affairs of the municipality during the current year. In order therefore that the responsibilities which have thus been entrusted to us shall be faithfully discharged, it will be necessary for us to approach them with a proper conception of their nature and to dispose ourselves of personal or sectional predilections. If we have any—and to exercise at least as much prudence, foresight and capacity as we would in the management of our individual concerns. In brief, we have been sent here by the people to do their business in a business-like manner.

FINANCES.

I am indebted to the city treasurer for the following general statement of the city finances on this date:

Balance on hand, \$501,000 00
Yearly income on the same, 23,810 00
Unpaid coupons, 500 00
Total receipts, including temporary loan of \$150,000, 719,671 27
Total expenditures, 681,750 88
Cash on hand, 57,901 80
Unexpended balances, including new schoolhouse, new fire station, harbor park, etc., 108,770 73
Overdraft last year, 10,770 73
Total for the last year has averaged over \$10,000 is suggestive.

The significance of these figures is clear and unmistakable, and indicates that if we are mindful of the past and considerate of the future we must reasonably improve our financial condition. Two ways lead to this improvement, and the best interests of the city imperatively demand their adoption.

First—As the great bulk of the public revenues is derived from taxation, the method of levying the same should be as just and equitable as possible, and in this and legislative power, if necessary, should be invoked to remedy the many existing defects and inequalities of the present system. There can be no question as to this fact and the necessity of revaluation of the city, and you should authorize the latter without delay, and in connection therewith means of extending the list of taxable property should be considered.

Second—By the practice of economy in the exercise of our official duties—this at all times being proper, but at no time as necessary as the present. Doubtless you will have many opportunities to see to it that for every dollar of public money you will expend the city shall receive its equivalent. Frequently the public servant is too prone to succumb to private or corporate cajolery, and to suffer directly or indirectly from the influence and influence to the furtherance of some project not for the public welfare and at great waste of the public funds. You can also effect great economy in the running expenses of the city by abolishing several salaried offices, there being not the slightest necessity for their existence. You should not forget that this city is a business corporation, that it should be managed as such, and that no salaried office should be retained whose services are dispensable. You should investigate on this line, and I reiterate the assertion that you will save the taxpayers thousands of dollars annually.

You will notice that the expenditures exceeded the receipts last year, and that as usual, of late years, we are confronted with an overdraft. This is not a good showing, and it does not brighten when we consider that the cost of maintaining the city as it should be is becoming heavier every year and greatly in excess of available revenue from all sources. In my opinion these ever-recurring deficits and some of the pending and contemplated projects should not be met by the further issue of bonds until all other means are tried and exhausted, especially when the indebtedness has reached the huge sum of \$501,000 in non-income producing assets and is costing us annually a sum sufficient to construct a schoolhouse every year.

STREETS AND HIGHWAYS.

Our roadways and drives with few notable exceptions are now in excellent state of repair. Their construction is the result of immense cost and their proper maintenance is no small item of the annual outlay. They belong to the people of this city, should be kept in safe and passable condition for purposes of travel and transportation, and any other use, whether by individuals or corporations, which causes their destruction or disfigurement, with the dangers and annoyances incidental thereto, should as far as practicable, be prohibited. It is undeniable that at the present time the streets are being utilized and at public expense in too free and high handed a manner.

One year ago this city, as then represented, became a party to an agreement whereby it granted several valuable and exclusive privileges to the Providence Telephone company, this company agreeing, among other stipulations, to remove its poles from certain streets where its use thereof had ceased. I am informed that, as it has buried its wires in some localities it was prepared willing to remove its poles wherever abandoned, but that they have been un-

warrantably appropriated and are now being used by another corporation in the facilitation of its business. If this be so, the great advantage of having a few of our streets free from these obstructing and unsightly poles will be decided unless you forthwith order their removal. I would recommend that you appoint a committee of investigation, and that it be also instructed to endeavor to draft such ordinance as it may deem necessary and if necessary apply to the general assembly at its coming session—as shall effectively regulate and control corporations in their use of the public thoroughfares. I would also suggest the repeal of all ordinances empowering any city official to permit such use, as I am of the opinion that this authority should rest with the city council, and recent experience would seem to warrant this action as being necessary to guard the public interests.

With our roadways in such good repair we should have equally serviceable sidewalks, whereas we have miles of the latter in discreditable and dangerous condition. Some effort should be made in this direction, and I would suggest that a fixed sum be assigned in the budget for this purpose, and that the co-operation of the city council and recent experience would seem to warrant this action as being necessary to guard the public interests.

I deem it needless to invite your attention at this time to the work of this department, as it is so highly efficient and progressive as to command our pride and admiration. I prefer to interest you in the pursuit of the school reports, wherein you may learn the merits and necessities of the schools from sources familiar with them. Suffice it for me to remind you that the educational interests of the community are of supreme importance, that they have invariably received popular endorsement and support, and I am quite sure that you will not hamper their invaluable usefulness from want of due appreciation of their financial needs and especially when there are so many opportunities to economize in other directions.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is reported that the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad company has perfected plans for the construction of the long-promised and oft-deferred station, and that its realization now depends on the co-operation of the city. You should therefore appoint a committee to confer with the officials of the railroad company, in the hope that the present dilapidated and inadequate accommodations will be replaced by others worthy of the city. If the information be untrue, you should nevertheless endeavor to secure new stations, as they are certainly needed and justly due the city for the many valuable concessions granted the railroad company in the past.

Within the last year or two certain occurrences have happened which in my opinion, if continued, will tend to create bad feeling between the permanent and summer residents—one case having already involved judicial power. These differences can have none other than results detrimental to the present and future prosperity of Newport, and should be speedily adjusted to mutual satisfaction. I believe this can be very easily accomplished without the forfeiture of any of the rights and privileges so long enjoyed by the people of Newport, despite the apparent disposition in some quarters to question them. Our city is solely dependent on combined attractiveness and on the coming of those who have so largely contributed to its upbuilding and beautification, and any act or spirit which causes the depreciation of its capital, whether it be the means of the city or the means of the city, is a narrow policy of opposition to the city's best interests, should be condemned and discouraged. Our best and wisest policy is to cultivate the most pleasant and cordial relations with the summer colony, and this, I repeat, we can pursue without the loss of the slightest right, and to our advantage.

In conclusion permit me to remark that if we would strive to be the most efficient of officers with the consciousness of having well and faithfully executed our several trusts, we must forget self and labor for the general welfare.

CITY SWELL.

The greatest dissatisfaction and annoyance exist at the present methods of collecting and disposing of the city's swill, and immediate action should be taken to bring about a change, the reputation and healthfulness of the community are imperatively demanding this. The process of cremation has now reached such a stage of successful development as to warrant its adoption. A committee of the board of aldermen last year inspected the practical operations of the different processes in several cities and the results of their investigations will soon be submitted for your consideration, and I earnestly urge you to lose no time, as by next summer at the latest we should be equipped with the best plant obtainable. Our present method is a very offensive and highly injurious nuisance, and can be dispensed with none too quickly.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

It is the common opinion that our fire department is large for our city and has become too costly to continue at its present size. It is thought that it could be reduced one quarter, with a corresponding saving, and by its reorganization and the proper disposition of its reduced strength we would still have ample means of protection.

Its very efficient and praiseworthy work on all occasions requiring its services, the introduction of the water hose and the latest fire appliances, etc., seem to have had an elevating effect on local insurance rates, which are inordinately high at present, and thus the owners of property are subject to a double tax of appreciable weight. You should heed public feeling in this matter and if possible afford some means of relief.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The general health has been good during the past year and is being constantly and carefully safeguarded by the board of health. To facilitate matters and to insure even better results, the board should have authority in all cases where health is endangered without reference to the board of aldermen for power to act.

Sanitary conditions, whereby the lives of the people and the reputation of the city are affected, are a too grave matter to admit of delay in their correction and should be looked after by those best qualified by calling and experience. There are many things which at first thought may seem trivial, but are nevertheless essential to the general health and comfort, such as the establishment of bathing facilities on the harbor front for the use of the children, and the erection of proper convenient drinking fountains—the deficiency in the latter being particularly noticeable.

CITY CHARTER.

Unquestionably many of the difficulties and incidental inconsistencies under which the municipal machinery is being

operated are chargeable to the present city charter and many existing ordinances which admit of such a wide latitude of responsibility as to make every official's business a criminal business. The peculiar needs of our city of today can not be found in whole within the scope of a charter enacted so many years ago, and the wisdom of adapting some of the ordinances to the changed condition of the present times is certainly questionable. A city like Newport, unfortunately dependent on its general attractiveness solely for this support, should possess a charter consistent with its character, whereby a broader and more liberal policy would be possible in some matters of great importance to its business interests.

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City Auditor, second ballot, Thomas E. 11, Harry A. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 17

A DIVER'S YARNS.

ADVENTURES THAT BEFELL A SUBMARINE WORKER.

Exploring the Ocean's Bed. He Was Apprehended by a Giant Squid. He Was Taken to the Bottom of the Sea. He Was Taken to the Bottom of the Sea.

to fight to a finish with a man-eating shark, eighty feet below the surface, was the lot that fell to Andrew Cameron, a Scotch diver, in the harbor of Vera Cruz, Mexico. Not only he survived the encounter, but he landed in New York recently from the steamer Yucatan and told the tale. Cameron is a stockily built chap of middle age, with a broad forehead and a friendly smile. He came out of the water without a scratch. He was a corker in the water, and he was a corker in the water.

the bathed forms a square basin, varies in depth from twenty to thirty feet. Its walls are made of concrete, and the bottom is of sand. At the bottom of the basin, there are two men to man the pumps that supply him with air, and a Scotch diver named King, who had been at the bottom of the sea for the purpose of air supply, was with him. Cameron had been at the bottom of the sea for the purpose of air supply, and he was at the bottom of the sea for the purpose of air supply.

I had been working about two days and a half when I noticed a shadow over me. The water was very dark, and I could see the wall and the bottom distinctly. On looking up, to utter astonishment, I saw a shark's head, ten feet long, close to my helmet. The light almost blinded me. I had a dog-like sense of fear. I had a dog-like sense of fear. I had a dog-like sense of fear.

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THE MAJOR'S TOUGH WALK.

Happened to die on a Springing Glacier and Didn't Get Along Very Well.

We started out in the early morning from the hotel, the Major carrying a pair of field glasses, a light overcoat, an umbrella, and a book describing the glories of California. I contented myself with carrying a small hamper, and more than once found myself wondering how my companion dared attempt the trip.

"Toob, pooh!" he said in answer to one of my questions concerning his ability to get through the performance creditably. "Toob, pooh, sir! I have created the Himalayas and the Mountains of the Moon. I attended the Potomac, and have crossed the Sahara on foot. Why, sir, I could run up a hill like a Himalayan blindfolded, and not even pause to wipe my forehead."

We said no more on the subject, and finally reached Larkspur, where we began to make the ascent. At the station the thermometer registered 70 degrees, but by the time we had finished the first quarter of the ascent it seemed about a thousand.

Presently we arrived at a point about half way up the mountain, and the Major suddenly came to a halt. He again waved his arms about and then sat down. "It is too great for speech," he said mopping his brow.

"The incline!" I ventured. "No, sir, the scenery," he thundered, with punctuating puffs between each word. "A little walk like this occasionally is what a man needs to keep him healthy, sir. I came of a race of walkers. The Mexicans, sir, had triumphed from England to India had there been no water between the two places. Fork over some grub. It is 2 o'clock."

"Yes, sir," resumed the Major, "this is easy walking to what I have done in my day. The hardest climb I ever had was on one of those Swiss glaciers. I was alone, for I always prefer to travel without guides. As far as the eye could see there extended a mighty field of ice, as flat as a mirror and without a single crevasse to relieve the monotony. After walking for three hours I saw nothing but ice. I was walking absolutely no progress, though at first I was at a loss to understand the reason."

"Happening, however, to stand still for one moment, I found that the glacier was slowly slipping from beneath my feet, and that, although I had been going through the motions of walking, in reality I had made no progress whatever. I therefore commenced walking in a direction at a right angle to the one I had been taking, and after a short while succeeded in getting, not on terra firma, but on glacier firm again. But that was the toughest walk I ever had."

The Major had no sooner finished his story than he gently dropped off to sleep, apparently with a clear conscience. After Only to His Duty. One day a riot was apprehended, and Donzelot was sent to the Pantheon to report the events in that quarter. Already the stones were flying, and the lawless mob had begun to tear up the streets and barricade them.

One of Donzelot's friends saw him as he was running by, and said to him: "What are you doing here? Run and save yourself!" Donzelot made no reply, and again his friend urged him to leave so dangerous a spot. "I am not going to move," he said; "but as you are going, kindly take this copy along with you to the papers; you will save me time."

An hour passed and the disorder was at its height. The mob had already begun to clash seriously with the authorities. Suddenly the Garde Nationale fired a volley, and Donzelot fell, his breast pierced by a bullet. A surgeon rushed up to him. "Are you hurt?" he asked. "Yes," replied Donzelot, "seriously. I think I cannot see my pencil."

INDIANS THEIR GAME.

TWO MEN WHOSE SOLE DELIGHT WAS TO KILL RED MEN.

Only Regretted a Lost Opportunity to Carry Out Their Designs—Both Had Relatives Murdered by Indians and They Never Forgave Their Foes. Lewis Wetzel, who lived in the western part of Virginia, became noted as an Indian fighter previous to and during the Revolutionary war. He was a remarkable old hunter, who was in a reminiscence mood. "He was a large, wiry, athletic man, who became an Indian hunter because Indians had killed all his nearest kindred in their raids into the settlements of western Virginia. He possessed a frame that it seemed impossible to tire, and he was considered the best shot with a rifle in all that country. He killed Indians out of mere revenge, and he not only killed them, but he was warlike, but whenever he could engage with them, he could load his rifle, and therefore was a dangerous antagonist. He was one of the few men of the West who could fire at the edge of a knife and cut the bullet in two every three at a distance of ten yards. He enjoyed his prowess, and when in the settlements he was a companionable man, but hunting Indians he was morose and disagreeable, and much preferred to be alone. It is said that he even killed Indian women and children, and it is well known that he killed Indians who were ambassadors to the whites on peaceful errands. If he ever saw an Indian that he did not kill it has not been recorded. In the upper Ohio River country his name has been handed down from father to son, and many exploits have been told of him which never appeared in print. There is a county in West Virginia named after him, and romances have been written whose heroes have his character."

"Montana has a man now living whose career has been something like that of Wetzel. He has not probably killed as many Indians, but that has not been his fault. He is said to have slain at least forty Redskins, and he has not been particularly what tribe they belonged to or where they were. He has taken as great risks in killing Indians as Wetzel ever did. The reason of his hatred for the whole Indian race was the killing of a favorite brother in a family of seven or eight boys by a Piegans. He was a good shot, and fired a Winchester rifle instead of the old muzzle-loading flint-lock rifle that Wetzel carried. He is David Warcham of Ferguson county."

"I have heard accounts of but two of his battles, but no doubt a history of others would be just as interesting. He encountered five bucks, evidently on the warpath, or a horse stealing expedition. He had not his gun with him, but he went home, which was not far off, and returned with it. He sought a good spot and began firing. The Indians made fight, but he dropped them so fast that two started to run away, but he was too swift for them, and every one was killed. "Another time he and a pilgrim were camping at night, and in the night the Indians stole both their horses. They followed the Indians, who evidently did not expect a visit from them. They were up close to the camp and found the horses tied at the camp. Warcham's horse was a pet and whinnied when it scented its master. The Indians did not awake, and both horses were taken away. They could not get their own saddles, but got two old Indian saddles, as being better than riding bareback. Then they stampeded the Indian horses and drove them toward Fort Benton. Passing a narrow canon, Warcham told his companion to hurry along with the horses as fast as he could and he would wait for the Indians, seven in number, whom they had seen coming afar off. He concealed himself as well as he could and awaited their coming. When the battle was over the seven Indians had become good Indians, and Warcham had not a single scratch. After camping his horse he overtook his companion, who was nearly scared to death and almost worn out with the old saddle. They rested, not fearing any danger, and rode leisurely into Fort Benton, where they sold their stock and remained until they had recruited. It is related that neither was able to sit down for a week after arriving in the town."

"Warcham, even to this day, when he sees an Indian, fires up, smashes his teeth, and regrets that he has not his gun with him. He has never killed any women or children, but those who know him best are certain that few Indians have ever met him on the plains and gone away alive. He is now in the vigor of life, between 45 and 50 years old, and is regarded by all his neighbors as one of the State's best citizens. But he can't conceal, and doesn't try to conceal, his extreme hatred of all Indians."

The Man Who Succeeded. The man who succeeds with any kind of live stock is the one that is interested, that is in the business with head and heart, and that spares neither time nor expense in order to secure all possible information pertaining to breeds and management, and to have the best individuals of the best breeds for his purpose. Then, too, his flocks and herds invariably look upon him as a friend, and not as an enemy.

Cause of Gapes. Gapes in chickens is caused by the wingpits being infested with small worms, and the fowls finally die from suffocation. Where these worms come from is still a mystery. The remedy is for the chickens to inhale the vapor of carbolic acid, camphor or lime in the drinking water. It is a good plan to remove to new ground.

Importance of Pure Products. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of having our dairy products thoroughly inspected, and of making it compulsory for all vendors of milk and butter to bring up their wares to the requisite standard of purity.

Pretty fireproof china dishes in their silver wire mounting testify to the popularity attached to the line by collectors, decorators and others.

Disadvantages of "Art" Ben Houses. If there is any place where gingerbread and fancy work is expensive it is about a henhouse. Square corners and straight plain walls give less room for vermin and less work in keeping clean than does "artistic" display. The house may be neat without and clean within if they lack some of the architectural embellishments of a villa.

Population of Russia. The revised returns of the Russian census gives the total population of that country at 125,000,000. This makes Russia first in rank among nations, China coming first, with an estimated population of 400,000,000 and the British empire next with 308,000,000.

A MYSTERY OF PARIS.

REMARKABLE DISAPPEARANCE OF AN AMERICAN WOMAN.

Suddenly Stricken With Small Pox During the Progress of the Exposition—Officials Feared the News Might Stimulate the City—Her Death Concealed. Paris was like a scrap basket filled to overflowing. From every part of the world the people and their baggage were being deposited in the attractive catch-all offered them, and, except for a continuous shifting of her contents in this state Paris was to remain for months until the end of the exposition came to straighten her disorder and empty her out.

Among the many who arrived in Paris at an early period of the exposition was a party of three Americans—a mother and her two daughters. It was evident that they had been accustomed to travel much and independently, which might be accounted for by the fact that they had scarcely a relation to bind them to one place and not a relative to offer them a protecting hand. They came after dark and registered at a hotel.

"There were only two rooms left, but they were on the same corridor. Madame might like the front room, and the two maidens would perhaps be suited with the other, a few doors away." Thus said the clerk, and after some inspection the travelers agreed with him. "It is a very good room," the matron remarked, leaning back in her chair and watching her daughters, who were busy with the contents of her satchel. "I think, though, that I might enjoy it more if I did not feel so watched."

The young ladies reassured her with the reminder that she was tired; she had not yet become accustomed to the climate; as for calling in a physician she had done that her first night in every new city; suppose she try the cure of a long sleep this time. In fact, they fully persuaded her of her foolishness before they left her for the night. In spite of their convincing arguments, a speculation as to their mother's health was the first word uttered by the two girls next morning, and they made haste to go to her room.

A light knock brought no response. With a satisfied nod to her sister, the younger girl opened the door softly and lifted into the room. The elder started to follow, but stopped with a little cry. "We are in the wrong place!" she said. "Impossible," her sister replied. "This is the only front room there can be on this side of the corridor." But the room was certainly not their mother's. Last night the hangings and papering had been green, this morning they were red; last night the furniture had been of oak, now it was some dark-stained wood; last night the floor had been carpeted, this morning it was bare except for a few rugs; and, in fact, everything that had been in the room last night was gone, and the room was empty.

The two girls surveyed it in silence. One of them went into the hall again and counted. "The fifth one from us," she asserted, "just as we counted last night." They looked out of the window. The sun was shining down on the same great tree through which they had seen the street lights the night before. A trim little maid was sweeping the corridor, and of her they inquired, for anxiously. "Can you tell us where the lady is who occupied that room last night?"

"Oh, mademoiselle," the maid replied, crossing herself, "no one was in that room!" "I left my mother there last night," the maid insisted. "No person has slept there for years. It is the order of the proprietress."

The two girls sent her to summon the proprietress to the spot, waited for him impatiently, and interrupted his polite greeting with the question if this was not the room he had given to their mother the night before. The proprietress surveyed them curiously. "Your mother?" he repeated. "When did madame come?" The sisters stared at him. He had seen them last night. "You arrived alone," he continued. "Did you mean she is to come to-day, and you want the room for to-night?" An impatient explanation came from the elder sister. "We three, my mother, my sister and I, came last night."

The man interrupted her with a gesture. "Pardon, mademoiselle," he corrected, "you and your sister were the only ones who came."

The girl smiled an annoyed smile, and suggested that the hotel lists would corroborate her words. But her face paled when the clerk repeated what the proprietress had said, and she ran her finger unsteadily down the

Business Cards.

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Artistic Beauty and Permanence. "Mezzo-Tints." We have a large collection on exhibition at the Studio, and for sale on call and on terms. Particular attention paid to Children's Portraits. F. H. CHILD, 342 THAMES BYRNNE.

HOW TO GET THE BETTER OF NEW ENGLAND WINTERS. Pretty tough—these New England winters. Snow and thaw—snow and thaw—drifts to-day and slush to-morrow. You have your choice of two things: Wet feet and pneumonia, or rubbers. If rubbers, why not the best—the "AMERICAN" RUBBERS made by the American Rubber Co., Boston. They make every sort of rubbers—boots, shoes, arctic, gaiters, high-front rubbers—everything—in every shape and size. They make nearly 5,000,000 pairs a year—every pair full of pure rubber, good looks and long wear. Sold wherever shoes are sold. AMERICAN RUBBER CO. is always on the bottom.

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The Fac-simile Signature of

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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 27 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Extraordinary Paragraph.

Many years ago, Mr. Gladstone, speaking of Mr. Parnell, made use of the oft-quoted phrase: "Marching through rapine to the dismemberment of the empire." On the same day there was a horse race, in which the winners were respectively Veracity, Tyrone and Lobster. These facts were called to New Zealand together in the usual shorthand style of the cable. The result was that next day the New Zealand papers contained the following extraordinary paragraph: "Mr. Gladstone denounced Mr. Parnell as marching through rapine to the dismemberment of the empire, and said that the Irish leader had the veracity of a Tyrone lobster."

A Feathered Surgeon.

A story is told which would indicate that swallows have considerable surgical skill as well as intelligence. A certain physician found in a nest a young swallow much weaker than its mate, which had one of its legs bandaged with horsehair. Taking the hairs away, he found that the bird's leg was broken. The next time he visited the nest he found the leg again bandaged. He continued to observe "the case," and in two weeks found that the bird was cautiously removing the hairs, a few each day. The cure was entirely successful.

Period of Infection.

According to the rules of the Pennsylvania State Board of Health, the period of infectiousness of contagious diseases is considered to terminate as follows:

Smallpox—Six weeks from the commencement of disease, if every scab has fallen off.

Chickenpox—Three weeks from the commencement of the disease, if every scab has fallen off.

Scarlet fever—Six weeks from the commencement of the disease, if swelling has ceased and there is no sore nose.

Diphtheria—Six weeks from the commencement of the disease, if sore throat and other signs of the disease have ceased.

Measles—Three weeks from the commencement of the disease, if all rash and cough have ceased.

Mumps—Three weeks from the commencement of the disease, if all swelling has subsided.

Typhoid—Four weeks from the commencement of the disease, if strength is re-established.

Typhoid—Six weeks from the commencement of the disease, if strength is re-established.

Whooping cough—Six weeks from the commencement of the disease, if all cough has ceased.

Brown—Confound you, you're using my toothbrush!

Sonderhausen—I beg your pardon. I think it was ze ship's.

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What the Past Called For.

"Have you no mercy?" she wailed.

"Just out of mercy," smiled the hard-

ened villain. "Believe, if I showed it

to you now these people in front would

be-ounce me for not giving 'hem their

money's worth."—Philadelphia North

American.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Powdery Soap has been

used by millions of mothers for their children

while teething. It is distributed at night as

broken of your rest by a sick child suffering

and crying with pain of cutting teeth, send

once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's

Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething.

It will relieve the poor little sufferer immedi-

ately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no other

take about it. It cures Diarrhoea, regulates

the stomach and bowels, cures Wind Colic,

leaves the teeth, reduces inflammation, and

gives tone and energy to the whole system.

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children

teething is pleasant to the taste and

the prescription of one of the oldest and

female physicians and nurses in the United

States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be

careful and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Sooth-

ing Syrup."

It is not so much what a man does

that he is commended for, but what

people think he does.

There are many forms of nervous dis-

orders in men that lead to the use of labor-

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nerve weakness, night sweats, etc., should

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Our greatest weakness is not feared, through

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Dr. Thompson's Liver, Catarrh, and

Stomach Pills, it is a powerful cathartic

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Kip's Catarrh, at once, free of

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Friend. "How did you come to fall

so on 'that ass?' Stage fright?"

Would-be Orator. "No, it was all

due to my love of the water."

Friend. "How so?"

Orator. Why, when I stepped on the

stage I could see nothing but a sea of

water, and then my head swam—and

there I was!"—Puck.

The bicycle business is now looked

upon as a season trade which exists

from the latter part of February, or be-

ginning of March, to September. Cycle

dealers now recognize this and many

have taken up side lines to tide them

over the "off season." During the winter

months the trade carried on is very

slight in comparison to the summer

months, but taking the good with the

bad, a fair year's profit with the major-

ity of the dealer in the result. It must

be remembered, however, that the cy-

cle business was very much cut up in

this city this year and this cut into the

profits of the legitimate dealers to con-

siderable extent. But those who started

in expecting to make a fortune in

one season are gradually going out of

the business, thereby making it better

for the legitimate dealers and the pub-

lic and casting a ray of sunshine in the

face of the coming season.—Cyclo-

Gundo (Pitts).

Thomsen's Epigrams.

Dr. Thompson, the famous master of

Trinity College, Cambridge, is regard-

ed chiefly as the author of sharp, witty

and often bitter epigrams. He said of

his work, as a professor of Greek, he

held a canon: "The place is so damp

that even my vermin won't keep dry

there," and at a college meeting, where

some of the young fellows were treat-

ing with very little respect the opin-

ions of their seniors, he said: "None

of us is quite infallible not even the

youngest." On an amiable and excel-

lent scholar, he said: "The time that

he spends on the neglect of his duties

he wastes on the adornment of his per-

son," and of an eminent professor,

whose first lecture he attended: "Little

thought that we should so soon have

cause to regret his predecessor."—Ex-

change.

Mr. Chipps (looking up from the pa-

per). "The doctor have discovered

another new disease."

Biggest Tree in Maine.

Jay, Me., claims one of the biggest

trees in Maine. It stands on the base

of the Androscoggin, on the lawn of

the late Dudley Beach. The circumfer-

ence four feet from the ground is two-

ty-three feet in diameter, nearly four

feet from the ground to the top of the

trunk, which are from eighteen inches

to twenty-four inches in diameter. The

branches spread over a space of ground

270 feet in circumference, or ninety feet

in diameter. Where the branches leave

the trunk of the tree, about seven feet

from the ground, there has been erect-

ed a band stand, which seats twenty-

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

In addition to the observation parlor at the rear of the train, a secretary, a carefully selected library of the newest books and periodicals, a buffet, and ten sections.

This train will be equipped with the latest ideas in palace car building and the staff of employees in keeping with the high standard established and maintained by the progressive Southern Railway Company. Tired New Yorkers and invalids will find in the Florida Limited the nearest approach to perfection in railroad travel that can be obtained, for, in providing speed and comfort, the details and trifles have not been overlooked, but, on the contrary, have been studied from every point of view, and the result is the most luxurious train in the world. Attached to the limited is a Pullman dining room, sleeping car, New York to Augusta. For descriptive matter, diagrams, etc., of the Florida Limited, call on or address Alex. S. Thwait, Eastern Passenger Agent, 271 Broadway, New York City.

The Royal Blue Line

will conduct another series of personally conducted Tours to Washington saving Jan. 25th, Feb. 16th, March 23rd, April 25th, April 28th, April 30th, April 23rd, May 12th and May 24th. Rate of \$21, covers all expenses of the trip including five days at best hotels in Washington, side trip to Mount Vernon, visit to Philadelphia and 21 hours' stop in New York at the Broadway Central Hotel. The Tours of March 21, April 15th, and May 24th, include three and one-half days in Washington and a day at Old Point Comfort, rate being \$30.00 higher. Parties personally conducted, everything first class. Send for illustrated literature to A. J. Simmons, N. E. A., Royal Blue Line, 211 Washington street, Boston.

Perplexing Doubt.

Col. Bourbon of Kentucky—I'm sure I don't know whether to approve of 'ol whiskey or not, sub!

Maj. Bloodgood—But, mah deah Kunnel, yo' can't deny that age improves whiskey, can yo', sub?

Col. Bourbon—No, I can't; that, sub, but isn't it a crime to let whiskey stand idle, sub?

MIDDLETOWN.

Only thirty persons registered their names in the Town Clerk's office, before the expiration of the year 1897, for the purpose and privilege of voting, during the year 1898. This was 3 more than the number registered in the year 1896, but much below the average of the years next preceding 1896. From 1889 to 1896 the average number was 65.

TO INTRODUCE

The different brands of Whiskey I will sell for one week only

A Year Old Philadelphia Club Whiskey, (full quart bottle) former price \$1.25, for \$1.00 per bottle.

Elm Hill 6 year old, full quart, sells everywhere for \$1.25, my price \$1.00 per bottle.

Lucky Myrtle full quart, 10 year old, always sold for \$1.50, my price \$1.25

American Malt full quart, guaranteed equal to the Canadian Malt, at \$1.75 per price \$1.25.

Guckenheimer, Tuxedo, Belle of Jefferson, Mt. Vernon and all kinds of Liquors and Wines to bulk at wholesale prices.

LOUIS BHRHARDT, JR.,
271 THAMES STREET.
TELEPHONE.

Music Teaching.

MR. JOHN VARS takes pleasure in introducing to the public that after having had over ten years' experience as a piano teacher, and having been obliged to give it, owing to pressure of other duties, will now take up that work again. He has spent two years in acquiring himself with the most advanced theories and is prepared to give to pupils the benefits of the most modern methods used by the best teachers of today.

For particulars and terms apply to No. 1 ATRAULT STREET before 9 a. m. or between 1 and 3 and 5 and 7 p. m., or by mail to the above address or 128 THAMES ST.

SOMETHING FOR

Every Purse Every Person

THE PENNY THE DIMES
THE QUARTERS THE HALP
AND THE BIG DOLLAR

THE MOTHERS THE FATHERS
THE LOVER THE SISTERS
THE BOY THE BABY

Something to

Suit every stocking and strain nobody's purse.

OUR STORE IS STOCKED.

WITH BIG HEARTED BARGAINS

PRIZES AND SURPRISES FOR

WITH BIG HEARTED PRICES

EVERYBODY

LANDERS',

167 Thames Street COVELL'S BLOCK.

THE LEADER IN HOLIDAY GOODS.

Four or Five tons of

Damaged Ryestraw in bales

\$9.00 per ton.

A. A. BARKER,

162 & 164

BROADWAY.

New Advertisements. New Advertisements. New Advertisements.

Our Annual Reduction Sale.

Hundreds of Customers Pleased With Our Big Bargains.

Jackets at \$5.00 to \$7.50 marked down from \$6.50 to \$10.00, \$2.50. At \$10.00, reduced from \$15.00, \$17.50 and \$18.50, at \$12.50, down from \$20.00 and \$25.00. Beautiful linings, fine cloths, perfect fitting.

Capes at \$1.98 to \$2.50, \$3.50, \$5.00, \$6.98 to \$12.50, in Cloth, Plush, Silk, Brocade, some plain, some for trimmed, some braided, all good bargains. Golf Capes, \$7.50, \$9.50, \$12.50.

For Collarettes at \$2.00, \$3.98, \$4.98 to close out some oddities; former prices \$5.00 to \$7.50. We have better ones from \$10.00 to \$25.00 that have been much reduced in price.

Children's Jackets, Nineteen of them, marked down from \$6.50, \$10.00 and \$12.50, put into two lots at \$3.75 and \$5.00. Also nine Children's Gilets at \$5.00, former price \$10.00 to \$5.00.

Shirt Waists in Silk and Velvet, at \$5.00 worth \$7.50. At \$1.50 we have fourteen Silk Waists reduced from \$5.00 and \$7.50.

SIGN OF THE GREAT WHITE BEAR.

TREFF. F. TEBBETTS CO

Butler Exchange,
Providence, R. I.

YOUR MONEY'S WORTH OR YOUR MONEY BACK. OUR GUARANTEE.

Close Inspection

of quality and prices on
Clothing, Hats, Caps and
Men's Furnishings.

will convince you that we give more for the money than anybody else in town. We're showing the handsomest kind of Men's Business and Dress Suits, at \$10, \$12 and \$15. Suits that fit and give satisfaction.

Model Clothing Co.,
192 & 194 THAMES ST.

LAST CALL!

We have a very few copies left of

RECOLLECTIONS

OLDEN TIMES

by the late

THOMAS R. HAZARD (Shepherd Town),
containing a history of the

Robinson, Hazard & Sweet

FAMILIES.

This rare work is now out of print and not over twenty-five copies remain in the publisher's hands. It will not be reprinted. If you wish a copy of the best work of Rhode Island's most interesting writer, you will do well to send your order AT ONCE.

Price, three dollars. Sent post paid to any address on receipt of the price.

Address
MERIDIAN PUBLISHING CO.,
Newport, R. I.

DO YOU KNOW

That a Typewriter will save you time, make you money and please your correspondents? Towel's NEW FRANKLIN Typewriter, price \$75.00, is a first class Typewriter at a reasonable price. It is the simplest, lightest running, easiest, fastest and most durable Typewriter made. On the majority of other high grade machines the carriage has to be lifted before the work can be seen. On the New Franklin the work is in sight from the time the first letter is written until the paper is removed from the typewriter.

We will place a machine in your office and if you find you cannot use it to excellent advantage, we will take it away. For illustrated catalogue and full particulars apply to
TOWEL & CO., 12 & 14 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

Typewriters of all makes sold, exchanged and repaired. Typewriters rented \$3 per month.

Skates Skates Skates!

A FULL LINE OF ALL SIZES AT
LOWEST PRICES.
STRAPS AND POLO STICKS.

We are closing out at less than cost the remnant of our stock of

TOYS, HORSE BLANKETS & OIL STOVES.

THE GEO. A. WEAVER CO.

119, 21, 23 Broadway,

Newport, R. I.

CHAS. B. MARSH.

Real Estate Agent,
138 BROADWAY

FOR SALE. Estates Thurston ave. \$1500
Thames street property \$2100. Broadway
\$10,000. North Newport and Dean ave
\$2500 each. Particulars on application

LOOK!

at our stock of

Chamber Suits, Ladies' Desks, White
Empanel Beds, Children's, Tables,
and Parlor Furniture.

Also our large line of

Carpets

—IN—

Wiltons, Mepples, Standard Body
Brussels, Fine Body Brussels,
Tapestry Brussels and In-
grains; all Fall Designs.
PRICES REASONABLE.

J. W. HORTON & CO.,

142 CHURCH STREET.
J. W. HORTON. F. A. WARD.
Furniture &c. Packed, Shipped or
Stored.

A GOOD CHANCE

to secure a good instrument at a low price, a second hand square piano, one \$35 one \$15.

both in perfect order.

3 organs in splendid order and very handsome cases, one \$50, one \$40 one \$35.

Several highly used UPRIGHT PIANOS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

J. H. BARNBY, JR.,

& CO.,
(Rep. M. Stearns & Son Co.)
154 Thames Street.

PORTSMOUTH.

The brethren of Oakland Lodge, I. O. of O. F., gave their annual January dance and supper on Wednesday evening. There was a large company present. The music was by Baker Bros orchestra from Providence and was pronounced by all as very fine. The supper was also one of the best, as is expected when Mr. Watson T. Sherman, noted as chef which he did on this occasion.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Frank Anthony had a family party of seven, on New Year's day. The guests were from Newport, Middletown and Portsmouth.

It is reported that the Middletown and Portsmouth Street Railway Company have secured the wharf and land adjoining for a power house and also a

lot for the car barn, and it seems as if the time might not be far distant when operations will be commenced on the proposed road. In fact Mr. Smith, one of the company, was in town on Monday and said he expected to have a quantity of ties landed at Brownell's wharf in a week or so.

On Thursday morning, Mr. Borden Lawton died at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Charles S. Sisson. He was many years Mr. Lawton was one of our most successful farmers. He owned a nice farm on Wapping Road. In early years he was a school teacher. For several years he has been in failing health and died quite suddenly. He leaves two daughters, Mrs. Charles S. Sisson and Mrs. Isaac Chene, also six grandchildren. Two sisters also survive him. His funeral will take place today, Saturday, at twelve o'clock, from the house of Mr. C. S. Sisson, Burial in St. Mary's churchyard.

At the regular session of Portsmouth Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, on Thursday, State Master J. A. Tillinghast assisted by Sister Mrs. H. F. Peckham of Aquidneck Grange presided. The officers elected for their respective positions, after which Postmaster Thomas G. Hazard made some pertinent remarks concerning the organization of commercial fertilizers. Brother Tillinghast made appropriate and appreciative remarks for the good of the grange and also members of Aquidneck Grange. Then followed a collation of sandwiches, cake and coffee and bananas and a season of social enjoyment.

TIVERTON.

At the regular meeting of Marine's Lodge, N. E. O. P., held at Whitney's hall, the following officers were installed in their respective offices for the ensuing year by George H. Lawton, assisted by A. Lincoln Hamby.

Ward, George G. Hamby;
Warden, J. Herbert Ward; Vice Warden John A. Hathaway; Guide, Joseph H. Negus; Secretary, Mrs. Martha Nickerson; Treasurer, Mrs. Barbara Nickerson; Past Master, George G. Hamby; J. S. A. G. Hamby, Captain Church; Guard, Alexander C. Nickerson; Trustees, George E. Lewis, George C. Ross, William L. Frost. At the close of the installation, services, supper was served.

Mr. W. H. Allen, of Bristol, R. I., has sold his boat "N. Y. Man" to Tiverton parties.

Harvey M. Manchester returned to New York Tuesday.

At the usual monthly meeting of the Court of Probate and Town Council, a full board present, the business transactions were: L. R. M. White appointed appraiser on the estate of Edmund Davis, in place of Edmund G. Inoué, resigned. John E. Manchester, Jr., appointed appraiser on the estate of William C. Amy, in place of John E. Manchester. Notice ordered on petition of Asa Howland that letters of administration be granted to Diana H. Howland, deceased, be granted to A. Lincoln Hamby without giving bonds. The will of Mary Jane Leatham was proved and allowed a full record. William F. Bouson appointed administrator on the estate of Mary J. Leatham, bond \$2500. On petition of Sarah A. Bateman the Court allowed her the privilege of buying at appraiser's value, household goods that the petitioner wished to reserve for herself.

Funerals were given Charles D. Wilcox to remove the bodies in private carrying out formerly owned by him, to some suitable burying ground. John F. Cook appointed to take the noon census for the ensuing year.

New Year's day the members of the Congregational Church, with their friends, held a social at Good Templar's Hall. A fine dinner was served at 1:30 p. m., after which the secretary read roll call, which was promptly responded to by the members present. One pleasant feature of the roll call was the letters of congratulations from absent members of the church. Satisfactory reports were given by Peleg D. Humphrey, Superintendent of the Sabbath School, the President of the Y. P. S. C. E., and the several other societies, concluding with a reading address from the pastor, the Rev. Samuel Rice.

The funeral of the late Albert F. Gifford was solemnized at the Friend's meeting house Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Gifford was so well known and so highly respected that it was not surprising to find friends and neighbors from far and near present to testify to his worth and regret at his sudden removal from the community. Mr. Gifford was a native of Newport but had resided in this town for a number of years, carrying on the business of repairing harness and shoes in his shop in the beach near the Stone Bridge. He was a member of the Friend's Society, an active Christian, always ready to work for his Master and to do good wherever he found opportunity. Mr. Gifford was born in the year 1848, and wherever he was found, he was found to be a good and upright citizen and the widow and children a kind husband and father.

Wednesday George W. Cory caught with the aid of his dog, a raccoon weighing twenty-two pounds in the Cedar Swamp near Robert Tripp's premises.

Misses Mabel and Louisa Remington and Miss Rebecca Sisson, who have been visiting their aunt, Mrs. Carrie A. Potter returned to Fall River Saturday.

An auction sale of the personal property of the late Samuel Bateman was held on the premises of the Bateman farm Wednesday. There was an unusually large number of persons present and the bidding was lively. A great many persons came to see for bargains and the old fashioned furniture went at a low price, as well as carriages and other articles.

The Funny Dog.

Purchaser—What is so remarkable about this little dog?
Dealer—His name isn't Fido.—New York Journal.

New Advertisements. New Advertisements.

BOSTON STORE.

Annual Sale.

At Such low prices it must be quite obvious that these lots will not last long.

FANCY SILKS.

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED YARDS FANCY SILKS, IN A VARIETY THAT EMBRACES EVERYTHING DESIRABLE IN THE SILK LINE. IN LENGTHS HANGING FROM 5 TO 15 YARDS. REGULAR PRICES FROM \$1 TO 1.25. FOR THIS SALE

50c A YARD.

CURTAIN MATERIALS.

6000 YARDS FIGURED SWISS CURTAIN MUSLINS, IN A LARGE VARIETY OF DESIGNS, INCLUDING SCOTCH TAMBURED EFFECTS. THE REGULAR PRICE OF THESE GOODS IS \$2.00. BUT WHILE THIS LOT LASTS THEY WILL BE SOLD AT

15c A YARD.

CHENILLE CURTAINS AND PORTIERES IN AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF DESIGNS AND COLORINGS, SOME OF THESE WOULD BE CONSIDERED CHEAP AT \$3.00. NONE OF THEM WERE EVER SOLD FOR LESS THAN \$2.50. FOR THIS SALE

\$1.95.

THE THIRD LOT CONSISTS OF A GREAT VARIETY OF DRESS SILKS, BOTH PLAIN AND FANCY WEAVES, INCLUDING ROMAN STRIPES, PERSIAN, PERKIN, DAMASK AND BROCHÉ EFFECTS. COLOR UNUSUAL WITHOUT END. REGULAR PRICES \$1.25 TO \$2.00. FOR THIS SALE

69c A YARD.

OUTER GARMENTS.

OF LADIES' JACKETS WE HAVE A SMALL LOT IN AN UNBROKEN LINE OF SIZES AND VARIOUS KINDS OF CLOTH, BUT PRINCIPALLY SMOOTH-FACED GOODS SUCH AS KERSEY AND MELTON. THESE ARE MADE AND FINISHED IN A MOST EXCELLENT MANNER, SILK LINED THROUGHOUT, NOT A GARMENT IN THE LOT WORTH LESS THAN \$25 AND SOME \$30. FOR THIS SALE

\$15 E. CH.

ANOTHER LOT OF LADIES' JACKETS ALL SIZES, 32 TO 42, VARIOUS KINDS OF MATERIAL, ALL OF THE NEWEST AND MOST APPROVED SHAPES; THOROUGHLY FIRST CLASS GOODS. REGULAR PRICE \$20. FOR THIS SALE

\$10 EACH.

ALSO A MISCELLANEOUS LOT OF LADIES' AND MISSES COATS AND JACKETS. ALL SIZES, VARIOUS STYLES, DARK COLORS PREVAILING. REGULAR PRICE \$5. FOR THIS SALE

\$2.89 EACH.

King-McLeod Co.

"Ponnder has had to go out of the band." "What was the trouble?" "He has got too fat to balance the bass-drum."—Chicago Record.

Cyclers who continually use their machines should occasionally cleanse the surface of the tires, and should note the way they are worn. If the tire is worn, it will work its way through the cuts, get to the fabric of canvas and eventually to rot. Rubber takes kindly to moisture while canvas does not. Poor material has been the cause of lower tire going in pieces than wait of attention.—Cyclist Guide.

Old Colony Dried Brewer's Grain.

Ground Oats, Shelled

Oats, Old Yellow

Corn, New Yellow

Corn, Meal,

Cracked Corn, Screened

Oats, New Cotton

Seed Meal, Beef Scraps,

Shells, Oat Straw, Wheat Screen-

ings.

H. L. Marsh & Co.,

successors to

H. W. BRIGGS & Co.

Office at Elevator near Depot.

NEW ENGLAND COMMERCIAL BANK.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this bank, held on Tuesday, January 11, 1898, the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year, viz: James C. Swan, Augustus G. Gifford, Edward Smith, Nicholas Underwood, Howard E. Read, and John Anthony.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors James O. Swan was re-elected president and N. Underwood, Cashier.

January 7th, 1898.

NEWPORT NATIONAL BANK.

December 9, 1897.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this bank will be held Tuesday, January 11, 1898, at 1:30 p. m.

H. C. STYVENS, Cashier.

AQUIDNECK NATIONAL BANK.

NEWPORT, R. I.

December 11, 1897.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking rooms Tuesday, the 11th day of January, 1898, from 11 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

CHAS. T. HOPKINS, Cashier.

NEWPORT NATIONAL BANK.

December 9, 1897.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this bank will be held Tuesday, January 11, 1898, at 1:30 p. m.

H. C. STYVENS, Cashier.

AQUIDNECK NATIONAL BANK.

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CHAS. T. HOPKINS, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF RHODE ISLAND.

OF NEWPORT, R. I.

December 8, 1897.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of directors, will be held at their banking rooms Tuesday, January 11, 1898, at 1:30 p. m.

T. P. PECKHAM, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

Newport, R. I.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of directors, will be held Thursday, January 11, 1898, from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M.

NATHAN R. SAINBORN, Cashier.

ISLAND SAVINGS BANK.

40th Dividend.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of 4 1/2 percent per annum on all deposits on deposit, (except on deposits made after Jan. 15, 1897) will be paid on and after Jan. 15, 1898.

W. H. FROUD, Treasurer.

NEWPORT NATIONAL BANK.

Newport, R. I., Dec. 23, 1897.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of four and one-half per cent (4 1/2%) will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after Monday, January 3, 1898.

H. C. STYVENS, Cashier.

AQUIDNECK NATIONAL BANK.

DIVIDEND NO. 61.

Newport, R. I., December 27, 1897.

Two per cent will be paid on and after January 3, 1898.

CHAS. T. HOPKINS, Cashier.